

BIOECOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF CAPRIFOLACEAE JUSS. FAR EASTEN ORIGINATION AND PROSPECTIVES OF ITS USAGE IN LANDSCAPE GARDENING OF THE CENTRAL PODILLIA

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Nowadays landscape gardening is one of the components of architectural aesthetical projecting of territories.

It also takes an important place in the process of creation of individuality and peculiarity of architectural territorial complex.

Green plantings give possibility to underline valuable architectural decisions, buildings, objects of culture, help hide unsuccessful elements of construction and relief faults. Recreational function of green planting in the condition of intensification of human industrial activity, acceleration of pace of the urban life and arising of psychological overloading with simultaneous decrease of physical loading in cities. Besides, one should admit that landscape gardening facilitates the development of the aesthetic component of young generation outlook.

Adequate choice of plants plays an important role while greening territories. They should have decorative and aesthetical properties, be resistant to the influence of the urban environment. Biological ecological peculiarities of the plants play an important role as well.

One of the families representatives of which can be used in landscape gardening is the family of honeysuckles (*Caprifoliaceae* Juss.). The family has approximately 15 genera and about 500 species, which are mostly spread in the north hemisphere, moderate and subtropical zones. All representatives of the family are evergreen shrubs, sometimes climbing plants, rarely small trees or grass.

Most honeysuckles are forest plants. They are peculiar to the deciduous and mixed forests, plains and middle rocky relief, species of some genera can be found in coniferous forests, in subalpine and alpine zones of mountains where they grow on the slopes and cracks of rocks.

Bushes of the honeysuckle family are famous for their decorative characteristics, a lot of them are grown in the gardens, parks, near buildings. They are species and garden sorts of Tatar honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*), Middle Asian Korolkov honeysuckle (*L. korolkowii*), Japanese honeysuckle (*L. japonica*), goat's leaf or honeysuckle the most odorous (*L. caprifolium*), Etruscan honeysuckle (*L. etrusca*), white snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), and species of East Asian genera of weigela with big pink or red flowers.

Opposite leaf aestivation characterizes honeysuckles. The leaves are usually conjoint or blade shaped sometimes fleecy- or three-folded. The stipules are absent or have a shape of a leaf, scales, hairs, glands. The upper leaves on the top of the shoots often grow together and create a flat wrapping around the stem.

The flower has a cup with a short tube which grows together with ovary. The corolla is a tabular, bell, wheel or funnel shaped three or five bladed often two lip turning back. As a rule they have 5 stamens sometimes 4 (species of honeysuckle) or 2 (carmelania). The ovary is lower or semi-lower, one- or five-cluster with one or a lot of seeds in each cluster. The fruit is a berry with a bone (one- or many-boned) or a boll which opens with the help of leaves which are on the top. The ovary and fruits of some honeysuckles are co-grown.

All honeysuckles are pollinated by insects. A lot of species release nectar. Fruit of honeysuckles can be spread by birds and air flows.

With the aim of selection and amateur gardening honeysuckles are bred with seeds, while in landscape gardening it is better to bred the plant with the help of vegetative method.

Most of honeysuckles prefer light and open sunny plots. They usually grow and blossom in the lighted and partly shaded places. However forest species can bare shadow and grow under trees.

Representatives of honeysuckles family have wide range of adaptation to the soil conditions and grow on any type of soil. The best soils for these plants are soft, moderately wet with light alkali reaction of soil solution. Forms of weigela genera prefer wet soil. On hard, heavy and too wet soil honeysuckles grow bad. Poor sandy soil and dry plots are bad for growing honeysuckles.

In the Botanical garden of the Khmelnytskyi National University there are 15 species and forms of honeysuckles family 6 of which are of Far Eastern origin among them the most odorous honeysuckle (*L. fragrantissima* Lindl. et Paxt.), Girald honeysuckle (*L. giraldii* Rehd.), Japanese honeysuckle (*L. japonica* Thunb.), glittering honeysuckle (*L. nitida* Wils.), cap shaped honeysuckle (*L. pileata* Oliv.), weigela (*Weigela florida* (Bge) A. DC.).

Representatives of the honeysuckles family of the Far Eastern origin which grow in the Botanical garden of the Khmelnytskyi National University are brought to the city from botanical gardens of the Chernivtsi National University named after Ivan Franko, Sofiivka National Dendropark of Ukraine, the seed plot of the Volyn Regional Department of Forest farming.

The experience of breeding and growing species and forms of honeysuckles family in Ukraine on the territory of Podillia, Bukovyna, Galychyna and Volyn in particular witness the good adaptation of the representatives of this family to the climatic and ground conditions of certain areas and prospective of their usage in landscape gardening of the Central Podillia as a whole and Khmelnytskyi region in particular.